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ABSTRACT

The materials status report for Baluchi, the major regional language in Pakistan, is one of a series intended to provide the nonspecialist with a picture of the availability and quality of texts for teaching various languages to English speakers. The report consists of: (1) a brief narrative description of Baluchi, the areas where it is spoken, its major dialects, its writing system, points of difficulty for the English-speaking learner, usable texts, availability of instructional programs, linguists who have worked on the language, native speakers, and other information of use to the individual planning a course in the language; (2) a bibliography of materials, categorized as basic level teaching materials, advanced level teaching materials, refresher/maintenance materials, reference materials, and dictionaries, according to evaluators' judgment of their best use in classes today rather than according to the author's intentions; and (3) individual materials evaluations each consisting of a general description (including publication information), an overview of the contents, statements about the quality of the language used, and a form on which the general text quality (language and presentation) is evaluated. The evaluations are made by native speakers and linguists recognized for their knowledge of the language. (MSE)

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ED262604

Language/Area Reference Center

Materials Status Report

BALUCHI

November, 1985

Center For Applied Linguistics
1118 22nd Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20037

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Center for Applied Linguistics/LARC
Materials Evaluation - 1985
Materials Status Reports - General Description

This Materials Status Report is one of forty-one prepared by the Language and Area Reference Center, Center for Applied Linguistics, for the members of the Interagency Language Roundtable, under Contract No. 1735-507041 between CAL and the Foreign Service Institute, Department of State.

The purpose of the reports is to provide the non-specialist with a picture (as of 1985) of the availability and quality of texts teaching the language(s) to English speakers. Reports have been prepared for the following languages:

Afghan Persian (Dari)	Bengali	Indonesian	Sinhalese
Afrikaans	Berber (all dialects)	Kongo	Somali
Amharic	Bulgarian	Kurdish	Shona
Arabic/Libyan	Burmese	Korean	Slovak
Arabic/Saudi	Cambodian	Lao	Tagalog
Arabic/Gulf	Czech	Malay	Thai
Arabic/Sudanese	Dutch	Mongolian	Tigrinya
Armenian	Finnish	Ngala	Uigur
Azerbaijani	Hausa	Pashto	Vietnamese
Baluchi	Hindi	Portuguese	Xhosa
			Zulu

The Materials Status Reports consist of:

1. A one- or two-page narrative description of the language, the areas where it is spoken, its major dialects, its writing system, points of difficulty for the English-speaking learner, usable texts, availability of programs, linguists who have worked on the language, native speakers, and other information of use to the individual or agency planning a course in the language.

2. A bibliography of materials, grouped as follows: Basic Level Teaching Materials; Advanced Level Teaching Materials; Refresher/Maintenance Materials; Reference Materials; and Dictionaries. The terms "basic level" and "advanced level" are defined by the government-wide proficiency levels: materials bringing the student to proficiency level 2 in speaking and/or reading are categorized as "basic", whereas materials bringing the student to levels higher than 2 are categorized as "advanced". The dictionaries listed are bilingual dictionaries with English as one of the languages. Materials are categorized according to our evaluators' judgment as to their best use in classes today, and not according to the authors' intentions; e.g. a good traditional grammar-translation text will be categorized as reference, rather than as basic teaching materials.

For the more uncommon of the languages, e.g. Uigur, the bibliography includes all sources, regardless of age. For the more common languages, e.g. Finnish, pre-World War II materials have been omitted except for widely-acknowledged classics.

3. Individual materials evaluations for each of the texts listed in the bibliography. A particular evaluation consists of a general description, including publication information, an overview of the contents, and statements about the quality of the language used; a "meta-criteria" form by which the general quality of the text, in terms of language taught and overall quality of presentation, are evaluated. More specific information is presented, on following forms, for those texts which have been judged to be of reasonable quality. The evaluations have been made by native speakers of the languages, and by linguists/language teachers recognized for their knowledge of the languages.

We have discovered, in the process of developing the Materials Status Reports, that the same set of materials will frequently appear under different editions and reprintings, and also under different titles, different publishers, and even different authors. In these cases, we generally choose the most recently appeared set for evaluation, and discuss the publication history on the description page of the individual evaluation. Occasionally, we are aware of later editions from the one we have access to; the existence of the later edition is also mentioned on the description page.

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BALUCHI

Language, dialects, standards. Baluchi is recognized as a major regional language in Pakistan; is spoken widely in Afghanistan; and spoken, but strongly deemphasized in Iran and the U.S.S.R. The "standard written dialect" has evolved into a form of the Rakhshani dialect with Eastern Baluchi influences. There are several oral dialects, each with with its own region and speakers, and most of which are mutually intelligible. While Baluchi is not mutually intelligible with other languages, it is quite close to Urdu on one side and to Persian on the other. Local dialects of Panjabi are even closer, and in the south it has shared boundaries with Sindhi and Saraiki.

Writing system. Baluchi uses the Arabic script (with additional letters) that is used for writing Urdu. The Arabic script, however, does not represent the short vowels, some of the long vowels, and other features of Baluchi which have given rise to special spellings, double spellings, etc. The resulting script is somewhat standardized.

Production of written language. An Urdu typewriter can be used for most forms of Baluchi. A few such machines are available in the U.S. Urdu typesetting is available in the U.S., and this can be used for Baluchi. Computer fonts specifically for Baluchi do not exist at the moment, but presumably could be generated with not too much difficulty from any of the Arabic type fonts now in existence.

Difficulty for English-Speaking learners

Phonology: not too difficult. Difficult segments are the retroflex consonants, aspirated stops (in some dialects), short and long vowels, and velar fricatives.

Syntax: Difficult. Baluchi is typically SOV, with locatives, temporals, adverbs, and clause construction. Some dialects treat transitive subjects and objects differently in the past tense system, and this causes problems, even for native speakers.

Vocabulary: Very difficult. Some cognates with English, but these are difficult to see.

Writing System: Extremely difficult. The Arabic script is hard to learn to start with, and it does not "fit" the spoken language.

Usable existing texts.

Basic level: Barker, A Course in Baluchi.
Advanced level: none
Refresher/Maintenance: none
Reference: Elfenbein, Dialectology with Texts
Dictionaries: Mayer, English-Baluchi Dictionary; Ahmad, Baluchi-English Glossary.
Electronic: none

Existing programs, classes: Only the University of Minnesota presently offers courses in Baluchi.

Native speaker availability: To the knowledge of our Baluchi evaluator, there are no Baluchis in the United States expert in the language. Many Baluchis from urban areas of Pakistan cannot speak or read Baluchi; others know only "home language" Baluchi and have no knowledge of its literary capabilities.

Linguist resources: Muhammad abd-ar-Rahman Barker, University of Minnesota.

The Baluchi materials in this MSR were evaluated by M.A.R. Barker, whom we thank for his special efforts.

Basic Level Teaching Materials

Barker, Muhammad Abd-al-Rahman and Aqil Khan Mengal. A Course in Baluchi. Montreal, Canada: McGill University, Institute of Islamic Studies, 1969. 2 v. [PK6853.B3] [2v]

Advanced Level Teaching Materials - none

Refresher/Maintenance Materials - none

Reference Materials

Elfenbein, J.H. The Baluchi Language; a dialectology with texts. London: Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland; London: Luzac, 1966. [PK6851.E4] [48p]

Dictionaries

Ahmad, Mumtaz. A Baluchi-English Glossary: Elementary Level. Kensington, MD: Dunwoody Press, 1985.

Mayer, Thomas John Lee. English-Biluchi Dictionary. Lahore, Pakistan: Sheikh Mubarak Ali, 1975. [Reprint of 1909 ed.] [219p] [PK6856.M3 1975]

Materials Not Found

Dames, Mansel L. Textbook of The Baluchi Language (Parts I and II). Lahore, India: Government Press, 1913. [91p] [PK6851.D3 1913]

Dames, Mansel L. A Sketch of the Northern Balochi Language, containing a grammar, vocabulary and specimens of the language. Lahore, India: Punjab Government Press, 1922. [PK6851.D3 1922] [1 vol., various pagings]

Elfenbein, Josef H. A Vocabulary of Maru Baluchi. Naples: Instituto Universitario Orientale di Napali, 1963. [107p]

Gilbertson, George Waters. The Balochi Language, a grammar and manual. Hartford: S. Austin and Sons., ltd., for the author, 1923. [PK6853.G5] [312p]

Gilbertson, George Waters. English-Balochi Colloquial Dictionary. Hartford: Printed by S. Austin and Sons., ltd., for the author, 1925. [PK6856.G5] [2v]

Gladstone, Cecil Ernest. Biluchi Hand-Book. Lahore: Printed at the "I.P.O." Press, by Rukun-ud-din, 1874. [PK6851.G5]

INDIVIDUAL MATERIALS EVALUATION

Basic Course Materials

Barker, Muhammad Abd-al-Rahman and Aqil Khan Mengal. A Course in Baluchi. Montreal, Canada: McGill University, Institute of Islamic Studies, 1969.

Specific language/dialect taught: Baluchi, Rakhshani dialect

Type of text: basic level teaching material

Publication information: Out of print. Sample pages at CAL. [PK6853.B3 2 vol.1]

Intended users: English speakers, elementary level students

Format: two volumes

Overall grammatical/pedagogical approach: structural with strong audiolingual component in beginning lessons.

Presentation of language: initially phonetic transcription; Volume II uses Arabic script.

Physical quality of book: good

Editorial quality of target language: excellent; Rakhshani dialect only.

Editorial quality of English: excellent

Overall organization of text:
Volume I: Introduction to phonology. Units I-VII, IX, XIII, XV, XVII and XIX contain a grammar presentation with pattern sentences and vocabulary to illustrate grammar point(s). Drills and exercises. Units VIII, X, XII and XIV consist of a Baluchi dialogue with English translation, vocabulary, and grammatical, semantic, cultural notes on the dialogue. Units XVI, XVII and XX follow the same format as dialogue units, but narratives replace dialogues.

Volume II: Units XXI on contain assorted reading selections in Arabic script as adapted for Baluchi, with corresponding drills.

Appended are: Baluchi-English Vocabulary, English-Baluchi Vocabulary.
Index to both volumes and maps.

Vocabulary areas covered: Basic communication, proceeds to general academic to literary.

General comments: This is a one-year academic course involving five hours of classroom instruction and two hours of laboratory drill weekly under supervision of Baluchi native speaker.

CPT page label: BALBARKA1

LARC staffer: RG

Center for Applied Linguistics/LARC
Materials Evaluation - 1985
Individual Text Evaluation
Meta-Criteria

BALUCHI
Barker, Baluchi Course

META - CRITERIA

	YES	SOME-WHAT	NO	COMMENTS
Is the language presented in the materials acceptable to an educated native speaker as representative of the text's intended dialect as it is currently spoken?	X			Rakhshani dialect only, but carefully kep "unmixed" with forms from other dialects--may be unrealistic in modern Baluch society.
Are the materials of high quality, in terms of a. fulfillment of text goals? b. clarity of organization? c. lucidity of presentation?	 X X X			Fulfills the intended goals of a basic course for beginning English-speaking students.
Are the materials usable in language teaching contexts?	•	•		Yes.

• Specific language-teaching context

Basic Courses	X
Advanced Courses	
Refresher-Maintenance Programs	
Reference Materials	
Dictionaries	

Reference grammar included
Glossary at back

Electronic Aids	X

Tapes available

Comments: I hate to applaud my own coursebook, but I think it deserves it--especially in a field where there is almost nothing else! Vol. I can be used to introduce Rakhshani Baluchi, and Vol. II then will add materials on literature and culture. It does not deal with dialectology at all, and there are thus no forms or comments on other Baluchi dialects--some of which are now becoming mixed into Rakhshani as the Baluchi literary community now intermingles in Pakistan. A lot of Urdu (+ Arabic and Persian), Panjabi, and Sindhi are also getting into Baluchi.

Evaluator: M.A.R. Barker

Date: August 30, 1985

BALUCHI
Barker, Baluchi Course

BASIC COURSE MATERIAL EVALUATION

Areas in which the materials contribute to training to Proficiency Level 2:

	Oral Y	Oral S	Oral N	Reading Y	Reading S	Reading N
Development of ability to use the language in appropriate contexts	X			X		
Presentation, explanation of basic grammatical structures	X			X		
Development of accurate pronunciation	X					
Development of automaticity, fluency	X			X		
Development of appropriate range of vocabulary	X			X		
Presentation of cultural and functional information	X			X		
Development of encoding, decoding skills (in non-roman alphabets)	Vol. II only			X		
Development of basic reading skills	Vol. II only			X		

	Y	S	N
Do the materials give special attention to phonological aspects of the language which are likely to be difficult for the English speaker?	X		
Do the materials give special attention to grammatical aspects of the language which are likely to be difficult for the English speaker?	X		
Do the materials present non-linguistic information (e.g. gestures, taboos) necessary for appropriate linguistic behavior?	X		
Do the materials include guides for teaching?	X		
Does implementation of the materials provide students with opportunities to hear, imitate and use the language?	X		
Are the materials to be learned broken down into appropriate segments which students can handle without undue fatigue or strain on their attention span?	X		
Are previously-learned items of structure, vocabulary and function overtly recycled in later units or lessons?	X		

Center for Applied Linguistics/LARC
Materials Evaluation - 1985
Individual Text Evaluation
Basic Course Materials Evaluation - 2

BALUCHI
Barker, Baluchi Course

	Y	S	N
Do the materials appropriately integrate the use of English in class?	X		
Are the materials likely to be visually appealing to the student?	X		
Do the materials expose students to language material above their momentary level?	X		
Do the materials enable the student to develop coping skills to handle language material above their momentary level?	X		
Do the materials include a wide range of learning activities for the student?	X		
Are the materials considered successful by current users, if any?	X		
In presenting the language, do the materials meet a variety of student needs, including affective and intellectual needs?	X		
Are lessons in the materials organized around functions to the exclusion of grammar?			X
Are lessons in the materials organized around grammar to the exclusion of functions?			X

Comments: The one negative comment received over the years was from a professional linguist who thought the book should have had more comparative data on the dialects and also a listing or table of occurring allophones in linguistic phonetic transcription instead of the English-speaking student's way I did it. However, the book is intended for beginners who are not linguists. The lessons, the tapes, the readings, the exercises, the final English-Baluchi and Baluchi-English glossaries are all aimed at presenting just one dialect and doing this for people who want to learn to use the language either for writing or for speaking. Sadly enough, it remains the only treatment of this kind for Baluchi. The older grammars (Mockler, Gilbertson, etc.) are all archaic and even then only partial. The language deserves better.

INDIVIDUAL MATERIALS EVALUATION

Advanced Course Materials

INDIVIDUAL MATERIALS EVALUATION

Refresher/Maintenance Materials

Reference Materials

Elfenbein, J.H. The Baluchi Language: A Dialectology with Texts. Vol. 27, Monographs. London, England: Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland; London, England: Luzac, 1966.

Specific language/dialect taught: Baluchi; descriptions of eleven dialects or their variations.

Type of text: Reference, grammar

Publication information: out of print. Sample pages at CAL. Georgetown University call number: [PK6851.E4]

Intended users: linguistic specialists

Format: book

Overall grammatical/pedagogical approach: exposition

Presentation of language: phonetic transcriptions

Physical quality of book: n/a

Editorial quality of target language: Good

Editorial quality of English: technical, excellent

Overall organization of text:
[48pp]
Descriptions of eleven Baluchi dialects: Eastern Hill dialects; the Rakhshani dialect and its variations (Kalali, Cagai-Kharani, Afghani, Sarhaddi [including Marw] and Panjguri); Sarawani; Keci; Lotuni; and Coastal.

Texts illustrate the various dialects and it is from these texts that generalizations about the dialects are drawn. Translations and notes to the texts are included, as well as a glossary of the less common words found in the texts.

Vocabulary areas covered: n/a

General comments:

CPT page label: BALELFEA1

LARC staffer: RG

Center for Applied Linguistics/LARC
Materials Evaluation - 1985
Individual Text Evaluation
Meta-Criteria

BALUCHI
Elfenbein, Baluchi Grammar

META - CRITERIA

	YES	SOME-WHAT	NO	COMMENTS
Is the language presented in the materials acceptable to an educated native speaker as representative of the text's intended dialect as it is currently spoken?	X			A dialectology: treatment of several dialects and not a complete grammar of any of them.
Are the materials of high quality, in terms of a. fulfillment of text goals? b. clarity of organization? c. lucidity of presentation?	 X X X			Elfenbein fulfills his stated goals well.
Are the materials usable in language teaching contexts?	*	*	X	Unless as adjuncts for advanced study.

* Specific language-teaching context

Basic Courses	
Advanced Courses	
Refresher-Maintenance Programs	
Reference Materials	X
Dictionaries	
Electronic Aids	

Comments: This is a nice, brief study, done in traditional Orientalist-British style. The materials include brief phonological descriptions of the Baluchi dialects, some comparative notes, some grammatical-syntactical notes and comments, and a selection of largely unglossed texts. Usable by experts.

Evaluator: M.A.R. Barker

Date: August, 1985

Center for Applied Linguistics/LARC
Materials Evaluation - 1985
Individual Text Evaluation
Reference Materials Evaluation - 1

BALUCHI
Elfenbein, Dialectology

REFERENCE MATERIAL EVALUATION

	Y	S	N
Does the date of the materials render them old-fashioned in			
a. presentation		X	
b. grammatical approach		X	
c. state of knowledge of the language			X
Are explanations clear to the non-specialist?		X	
Are materials suitable for use by			
a. beginning students			X
b. advanced students		X	
c. teachers/materials developers only	X		
Are materials arranged by			
a. grammatical category	X		
b. semantic category		X	
c. functional category		X	
Is the presentation of the language			
a. in its own script			X
b. in romanization/transliteration	X		
c. in phonetic transcription			X
Original intention of the materials:			
a. teaching materials			X
b. pedagogical reference			X
c. linguistic study	X		
Do the materials purport to describe the entire language?	X		
Are the materials aimed at the English speaker?	X		
Are the materials			
a. indexed			X
b. cross-referenced			X
Are the materials illustrated with			
a. examples (sentences, phrases, words, etc)	X		
b. texts (paragraphs, passages, etc)	X		
Are examples/texts			
a. literary quotations	X		
b. quotations from oral sources	X		
c. invented for purposes of discussion			X

Y = yes; S = somewhat; N = no

Evaluator: M.A.R. Barker

Center for Applied Linguistics/LARC
Materials Evaluation - 1985
Individual Text Evaluation
Reference Material Evaluation - 2

BALUCHI
Elfenbein, Baluchi Dialectology

Are examples/texts translated into English?

	Y	S	N
a. literal translations?	X		
b. idiomatic translations?		X	
	X		

Comments: If it is remembered that this is a very brief study of Baluchi dialect similarities and differences, then one can say that it fulfills its goals quite well. It is not meant for learners, or even for "modern" (i.e., American in this context) linguists; it is done in the traditional, British, Orientalist, comparativist manner, with brief texts that are idiomatically translated, without a full vocabulary, with only sketchy phonological and grammtical notes and comments, with emphasis on dialect similarities and differences--the author's stated objective--and very little attention to the sorts of materials and details that would be of use to students or to materials developers. The dialect sketches themselves are necessarily incomplete and only partially trustworthy without further research in the field. This book would be useful as an adjunct to advanced linguistic studies of Baluchi as it undertakes to survey the complex dialect situation and draws some linguistic boundary lines that are useful to the specialist.

Evaluator: M.A.R. Barker

INDIVIDUAL MATERIALS EVALUATION

Dictionaries

Ahmad, Mumtaz. Baluchi Glossary: A Baluchi-English Glossary: Elementary Level. Kensington, MD: Dunwoody Press, 1985.

Specific language/dialect taught: Baluchi, Rakshani dialect

Type of text: Reference, dictionary

Publication information: 1985 price: $27.50. Copy at CAL

Intended users: mid-elementary and early intermediate students of Baluchi

Format: book

Overall grammatical/pedagogical approach: n/a

Presentation of language: Arabic script and modified phonemic transcription

Physical quality of book: excellent quality hardback, handsewn binding.

Editorial quality of target language: Good, but heavily Persian/Urdu-ised

Editorial quality of English: excellent

Overall organization of text:
[viii, 150pp]
2,500 entries of Baluchi words and phrases.
Four-column format with the Baluchi entry in Arabic script, a modified phonemic transcription, a grammatical category and an English equivalent.

Vocabulary areas covered: most frequently used words in everyday conversation and in newspapers.

General comments: Somewhat useable as an adjunct to Barker's A Course in Baluchi.

CPT page label: BALAHMAA1

LARC staffer: RG

Center for Applied Linguistics/LARC
Materials Evaluation - 1985
Individual Text Evaluation
Meta-Criteria

BALUCHI
Ahmad, Baluchi Glossary

META - CRITERIA

	YES	SOME-WHAT	NO	COMMENTS
Is the language presented in the materials acceptable to an educated native speaker as representative of the text's intended dialect as it is currently spoken?	X			Mixes dialects a little, but this may represent changes in Baluchi itself.
Are the materials of high quality, in terms of a. fulfillment of text goals? b. clarity of organization? c. lucidity of presentation?	 X X X			Reasonably good and clear, although it does not represent spoken Baluchi very well. See below.
Are the materials usable in language teaching contexts?	*	*		As an adjunct to my "A Course in Baluchi."

* Specific language-teaching context

Basic Courses	
Advanced Courses	
Refresher-Maintenance Programs	
Reference Materials	
Dictionaries	X
Electronic Aids	

Comments: The entries, the author contends, are taken directly from a multi-language dictionary (Haft-Zubani Lughat's Seven-Language Dictionary) and not from native speakers at all. The are brief, largely from Urdu, Arabic and Persian, and by no means descriptive enough nor complete enough to be useful as the sole aid in reading a Baluchi text. This is a pretty book, and it is sad that it is not more "meaty." The introduction repeats the old myth about Baluchi being a Semitic language. This is sadly undemonstrable. I, frankly, would not recommend this dictionary at half the price!

Evaluator: M.A.R. Barker

Date: September, 1985

Center for Applied Linguistics/LARC
Materials Evaluation - 1985
Individual Text Evaluation

BALUCHI
Ahmad, Baluchi Glossary

BILINGUAL DICTIONARY EVALUATION

	Y	S	N
Does the date of the dictionary render it old-fashioned in			
a. vocabulary			X
b. grammatical approach			X
c. state of knowledge of the language			X
d. use of accepted modern standard script, orthography			X
Included in entries:			
a. etymologies			X
b. definitions/explanations			
c. translation equivalents		X	
d. transliterations			
e. phonetic transcriptions of pronunciation			X
f. grammatical information			
g. examples			X
h. use of entry in phrases, idioms			X
i. syllable division			X
j. cross-references to other entries			X
k. information on style levels			X
l. information on regional, dialectal variation			X
m. warnings about language learner errors			X
n. cultural information			X
Are examples			
a. literary quotations	X		
b. quotations from oral sources			X
c. contrived for purposes of discussion			X
Does the dictionary have an introduction or appendices presenting information of use to the language learner?		X	
Does the dictionary approach full coverage of the vocabulary of the language? (Heavily influenced by Urdu, Persian and Arabic. This is true of modern Baluchi newspapers, but even so this book is incomplete.)			X
Is the dictionary primarily aimed at the English speaker?	X		
Can the dictionary be used by beginning students of the language?		X	

Comments: Definitions/explanations are brief and incomlete. Some of the transliterations are wrong. Grammatical information is too brief. Some of the information in the introduction is wrong or misleading. The dictionary should be used by beginning students of Baluchi only with great care and under supervision.

Evaluator: M.A.R. Barker

Mayer, Thomas John Lee. English-Biluchi Dictionary. Lahore, Pakistan: Sheikh Mubarak Ali, 1975.

Specific language/dialect taught: Baluchi, largely Eastern Baluchi

Type of text: Reference, dictionary

Publication information: originally published 1909; first Pakistani reprint, 1975. Copy at Library of Congress [PK6856.M3 1975]

Intended users: native English or Baluchi speakers

Format: book

Overall grammatical/pedagogical approach: traditional

Presentation of language: romanized

Physical quality of book: n/a

Editorial quality of target language: good

Editorial quality of English: excellent

Overall organization of text:
[ii, 219pp]
Preface in English.
English-Baluchi Dictionary of approximately 5,000 English entries with part of speech, Baluchi equivalent, some pronunciation markers.

Vocabulary areas covered:

General comments: Presentation methods are very traditional and quite inaccurate for modern Baluchi. No recent vocabulary.

CPT page label: BALMAYEA1

LARC staffer: RG

Center for Applied Linguistics/LARC
Materials Evaluation - 1985
Individual Text Evaluation
Meta-Criteria

BALUCHI
Mayer, English-Baluchi Dictionary

META - CRITERIA

	YES	SOME-WHAT	NO	COMMENTS
Is the language presented in the materials acceptable to an educated native speaker as representative of the text's intended dialect as it is currently spoken?		X		Mostly Eastern Baluchi, and archaic in terms of modern needs.
Are the materials of high quality, in terms of a. fulfillment of text goals? b. clarity of organization? c. lucidity of presentation?			X	Traditional British Raj dictionary. Not detailed enough, very limited.
Are the materials usable in language teaching contexts?	*	*	X	

* Specific language-teaching context

Basic Courses	
Advanced Courses	
Refresher-Maintenance Programs	
Reference Materials	
Dictionaries	X
Electronic Aids	

Comments: This is a reprint of a very old work (1909). Unless one is interested in historical grammar/dictionary materials, it can safely be forgotten.

Evaluator: M.A.R. Barker

Date: August 30, 1985

Electronic Materials